



# CALIFORNIA GARDEN

## IN THIS NUMBER

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REVISED PREMIUM LIST FALL SHOW  
CONSERVATION OF NATIVE PLANTS  
TRAVEL DIARY OF THE REDWOODS

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AUGUST, 1928

TEN CENTS

**BULBS NOW READY**

**VALLOTA PURPUREA** or **SCARBOROUGH LILY**, beautiful persimmon red color, we have secured a few more of these but they won't last long. 60c each. \$6.00 per dozen.

**PAPER WHITE NARCISSUS**, immense bulbs.

**RANUNCULUS**, **WOODWARD STRAIN**.

**RANUNCULUS**, **CHRYSANTHEFLORA**.

**RANUNCULUS**, **TURBAN VARIETY**, separate colors.

**ANEMONES**, **SAINT BRIGID** type, immense double flowers.

**ANEMONES**, **DeCAEN** or **GIANT FRENCH**.

**FREESIAS** in four separate colors.

**FREESIA FISCHERI**, improved white.

**IRIS**, **DUTCH**, **IMPERATOR**, immense bulbs, large blooms of violet blue chipped yellow.

**IRIS**, **SPANISH**, mixed, the Florist's Favorite.

**AMARYLLIS BELLA DONNA**, blush pink.

And others, all of **ABSOLUTELY FIRST QUALITY**.

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"The Seed Service Store"

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The magazine—"California Garden," a practical local guide published monthly for 18 years. Subscription \$1.00 per year.

The official organ of the San Diego Floral Association, now in its 21st year of continuous activities.

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# The California Garden

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Vol. 20

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, AUGUST, 1928

No. 2

## PREMIUM LIST

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL FALL FLOWER SHOW

SATURDAY AND SUNDAY, AUGUST 18 AND 19, 1928

MAIN PLAZA, BALBOA PARK

OPENING SATURDAY 2 P. M.

ADMISSION 25c

### Section A—Dahlias—Amateurs

#### Class

- \*1. Best Collection of Dahlias, 1 of each variety. Prize Competitive Cup to be won for three years.
2. Best Six Blooms Cactus, 1 or more varieties.
3. Best Six Blooms Hybrid Cactus, 1 or more varieties.
4. Best Six Blooms Decorative, 1 or more varieties.
5. Best Six Blooms Collarettes, 1 or more varieties.
6. Best Six Blooms Fancy or Variegated, 1 or more varieties.
7. Best Six Blooms Peony, 1 or more varieties.
8. Best Six Blooms Pompon, 1 or more varieties.
9. Best Six Blooms Show, 1 or more varieties.
10. Best Six Blooms Semi-double or Duplex, 1 or more varieties.
11. Best Six Blooms Single, 1 or more varieties.
12. Best Collection Cactus Dahlia, 1 bloom each variety.
13. Best Collection Hybrid Cactus, 1 bloom each variety.
14. Best Collection Decorative, 1 bloom each variety.
15. Best Collection Peony, 1 bloom each variety.
- \*16. Best Collection Pompoms, 2 blooms each variety.
17. Best Collection Show, 1 bloom each variety.
18. Best Collection Semi-Double or Duplex, 3 blooms each variety.
19. Best Collection Single, 3 blooms each variety.
- \*20. Most Artistic Basket of Dahlias in Show, use of other foliage permitted.

### Section B. General—Amateurs

- \*21. Best Collection of Zinnias.
22. Best Six Blooms Zinnias, Red or Red Shades.
23. Best Six Blooms Zinnias, White or White Shades.
24. Best Six Blooms Zinnias, Pink or Pink Shades.
25. Best Six Blooms Zinnias, Orange or Orange Shades.
26. Best Six Blooms Zinnias, Yellow or Yellow Shades.
27. Best Six Blooms Zinnias, Lavender or Lavender Shades.
28. Best Six Blooms, Any Other Color.
29. Best Six Blooms Zinnias, Picotte Type.
30. Best Twenty-five Blooms Mixed Zinnias, Small Mexican.
31. Best Collection Lilliput Zinnias.
- \*32. Best Collection Dahlia Flowering Zinnias.
33. Best Arranged Vase or Bowl of Zinnias, Greenery Allowed.
34. Best Arranged Basket of Zinnias, Greenery Allowed.
- \*Zinnia Sweepstakes.
- \*35. Best Collection Asters, American Beauty Type.
36. Best Collection Asters, Crego Type.
37. Best Collection Asters, Victoria Type.
38. Best Collection Asters, Single Type.
39. Best Vase of Asters, Any Variety, 25 Blooms.
- \*40. Aster Sweepstakes.
- \*41. Best Collection of Annuals.
- \*42. Best Arranged Basket of Flowers.
- \*43. Best Arranged Vase, Bowl or Dish of Flowers.
- \*44. Best Japanese Arrangement of Flowers in Bowl or Vase.
45. Best Collection of Bulbous Flowers.
46. Best Display of African Marigolds.
47. Best Display of French Marigolds.

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- \*48. Best Collection of Perennials.
- \*49. Best Display of Gladioli, open to all.

### Section C.—Dahlias

#### Open to All Competition

- \*50. Best Keeping Dahlias, not less than six blooms, excepting pompon and show varieties, judged at 2 p. m. last day of show. No preservative treatment allowed.
- 51. Best Established Three-year-old Seedling.
- 52. Best Collection Unregistered Seedlings.
- 53. Best 1927 Seedling.
- 54. Best 1928 Seedling.
- \*55. One Best Bloom Exhibited at Show, stem and foliage considered.
- 56. Smallest Perfect Pompom Dahlia.
- \*57. Most Artistic Basket of Pompoms in Show, use of other foliage permitted.
- \*58. Dahlia Cup for best 6 Blooms, 1 bloom each of 6 classes, 1 bloom only in each vase.
- \*59. Best 6 Blooms, 6 Varieties, California productions. (Gold Medal Dahlia Society of California.)

### Section D.—General—Amateurs.

- \*60. Best Collection of Begonias, Ferns and House Palms. **Open to all.**
- 61. Best Exhibit of Potted Fibrous Begonias.
- 62. Best One Specimen Fibrous Begonia.
- 63. Best Display of Tuberous Begonias.
- 64. Best One Specimen Tuberous Begonia.
- \*65. Best Collection Rex Begonias grown in pots or other receptacle.
- 66. Best One Specimen Rex Begonia grown in pot or other receptacle.
- 67. Best Specimen Rex Begonia, San Diego Seedling, open competition.
- \*68. Best General Exhibit of Begonias grown in pots or boxes; open competition.
- 69. Best Arranged Basket, Vase or Bowl of Ferns and Begonias.
- 70. Best Specimen Maidenhair Fern.
- 71. Best Specimen Fern other than Maidenhair.
- \*72. Best Collectern of Ferns.
- 73. Best exhibit of summer flowering lilies. **Open to all.**
- 74. Best Fern Hanging Basket.
- 75. Best Hanging Basket Other Than Fern.
- 76. Best Foliage Plant for Interior Decoration.
- 77. Best Flowering Vine (must be in flower.)
- 78. Best Collection of Cut Sprays, Flowering Trees or Shrubs.
- 79. Best Collection Berried Shrubs (cut sprays or in pots).
- 80. Best New Flower or Plant Not Before Exhibited.

- \*81. Best Dining Table Decoration, Flowers and Foliage.

### Section E.—Dahlias—Professionals

- \*82. Best General Display Arranged for Effect, potted plants and foliage allowed for embellishment.
- 83. Best 12 Blooms, any variety.
- 84. Best 12 Blooms Cactus, 1 or more varieties.
- 85. Best 12 Blooms Hybrid Cactus, 1 or more varieties.
- 86. Best 12 Blooms Collarettes, 1 or more varieties.
- 87. Best 12 Blooms Decorative, 1 or more varieties.
- 88. Best 12 Blooms of Fancy Variegated, 1 or more varieties.
- 89. Best 12 Blooms Peony, 1 or more varieties.
- 90. Best 12 Blooms Pompom, 1 or more varieties.
- 91. Best 12 Blooms Show, 1 or more varieties.
- 92. Best 12 Blooms Semi-double or Duplex, 1 or more varieties.
- 93. Best Collection Cactus Dahlias, 1 bloom each variety.
- 94. Best Collection Hybrid Cactus, 1 bloom each variety.
- 95. Best Collection Collarettes, 1 bloom each variety.
- 96. Best Collection Decorative, 1 bloom each variety.
- 97. Best Collection Fancy or Variegated, 1 bloom each variety.
- 98. Best Collection Peony Flowered, 1 bloom each variety.
- 99. Best Collection Pompoms, 3 blooms each variety.
- 100. Best Collection Show, 1 bloom each.
- 101. Best Collection Semi-double or Duplex, 3 blooms each.
- 102. Best Collection Single Dahlias, 3 blooms each variety.
- 103. Best Collection of California Dahlias, 12 blooms, 12 varieties.

### Section F.—General—Professionals

- \*104. Best Collection of Decorative Plants and Flowers, arranged for effect in space 100 square feet.
- 105. Best Collection of Twenty-five Shrubs for Garden Use.
- 106. Best Collection of Vines.
- 107. Best Collection of Potted or Boxed Ferns.
- 108. Best Specimen Sword Fern.
- 109. Best Specimen Fern Other Than Sword Fern.
- 110. Best Decorative Plant for House.
- 111. Best New Plant or Flower Not Exhibited Before.
- 112. Best Collection of Potted Plants.



- 113. Best Vase, Basket or Other Arrangement of Zinnias.
- 114. Best Collection of Zinnias.
- 115. Best Collection of Asters.
- \*116. Best Arranged Basket of Flowers.
- \*117. Best Civic or Service Display of Plants and Flowers, Quality and Arrangement to be main points.
- \*118. Best display of cacti, succulents or rock garden plants suitably arranged, open to all competition.

### RULES

1. All exhibits must be in place and properly entered by 11 a. m. of the first day of the Show so that judging may be completed and awards made before opening. All vases, baskets, etc., belonging to exhibitors, must be called for Monday morning, not later than 11:00 o'clock. **No exhibitor will be allowed to be present while judging is going on.**
2. All pot plants must have been in the possession of the exhibitor at least three months; all other flowers and plants except collected wild flowers must have been grown by the exhibitor, except where used for table decoration.
3. The committee on awards is authorized to give suitable award for any meritorious exhibit not included in classes named above.
4. **Exhibits can be entered in one class only.**
5. Vases are loaned without charge for cut flowers in the competitive classes.
6. Exhibits are, from the commencement of the Show, under the jurisdiction of the Show officials, and no exhibit shall be removed before the close of the Show without the authority of the officials in charge.
7. Entries will not be considered by judges unless meritorious.
8. All Exhibits must be labeled with the correct names of the plants on white cards 2x3 inches, which will be furnished without charge. Names of exhibitors in competitive classes positively must not appear on exhibits until after awards have been made.  
(Entries in class 117 excepted from this rule.)
9. In classes where a given number of blooms is specified, any excess or deficiency of count shall constitute cause for disqualification.
10. All exhibits are staged in conformity with the rules of the Show. Deviation from the above rules may constitute cause for disqualification.
11. In class 81, best dining table decoration, fancy cloth should not be used.

Decorations should be so arranged on table as to allow space for service. Table will be judged on the basis of the floral decoration only.

12. The Floral Association invites exhibits, however small, if meritorious. Exhibits of single specimens of flowers or plants will be duly considered.

13. Baskets and vases will be judged for arrangement and quality of blooms.

\* Indicates cup or other trophy in class so indicated.

### No Fee Is Charged for Making Entries in This Show

A Display is an arrangement for quality and artistic effect.

A Collection is a variety of kinds brought together.

Dahlias will be judged according to the points recommended by American Dahlia Society, which are:

Color .....	20
Stem and Foliage....	25
Substance .....	15
Form .....	20
Size .....	20
	<hr/>
	100

### FLORAL ASSOCIATION VISITS SCRIPPS GARDENS

Mrs. Fred Scripps' invitation to her gardens, early in June, was enjoyed by the San Diego Floral Association and friends, in a way that was full of helpful suggestions and encouragement.

Mrs. Scripps has proven that her location has been no restriction to plant and tree development in the past twenty years. Situated at the northwest corner of Mission Bay it is purely a bay and ocean location and its soil very loose and sandy. The double row of tall Washingtonia Sonorae (or Robusta) Palms on the east side of the grounds is an impressive colonnade to the front entrance. On the west the thrifty and robust Phoenix Canariensis battle with the constant western breezes, each row serving as a buffer for the next until the garden becomes a sheltered spot and the Eucalyptus in variety, Pines, Araucarias, Aca-cias and Bamboos have overtopped the residence. Their shade and shelter have made it possible for Mrs. Scripps to make many enclosed gardens, with winding paths, pools and rock gardens with sheltered seats beside shade loving plants.

Her new English garden, enclosed by a heavy rough hard pan wall, is excellent and though so recently constructed, gives promise of success. Its earth filled top blooms with petunias, phlox, heliotropes and trailing vines. The crevices and pockets in the sides hold

ferns and sedums, sempervivums, lobelias and rock loving plants.

The border of the central grass plat was Virginia Stock, a most excellent, hardy and pretty little cruciferae worthy of general culture.

The lath house, some ten years old, has grown into such established beauty as no other in the city can show. Luxurious growth of ferns, vines, begonias and so much of that choice light pink Impatiens. So many beautiful hanging baskets of ferns, old weathered logs supporting very fine Stag horn ferns. Rustic slabwood faced the plain walls and hanging boxes and wall pockets of the rustic woods proves how artistic and ingenious a gardener Mrs. Scripps has been and her benches and stools, combining wood and Chinese tile were decided features.

The most striking and novel development in the garden was the Bay front. A wide, sandy terrace formed by dredging the bay, was planted two years ago with seeds of wild flowers and from her older garden plats seeds have been scattered, until now it is a charming stretch of color, a riot of vigorous growth, without cultivation and very little water. A most striking illustration of how beautiful the sea-shore of Mission Bay can be made. The large growing pink and yellow Lupins, the same varieties that reclaimed the sand dunes for Golden Gate Park in its early days are growing here, great sturdy shrubs. Mrs. Scripps distributed these seeds to all who were interested.

This sandy terrace is ornamented with a good sized ship—a model of the Mayflower. Also a ship's prow from an ancient wreck rises from the sands. Here her grandchildren and their friends have their playground and build their gardens and air castles—what a wholesome playfield.

Refreshing punch and tasty cakes were served in the rest room section of the lath house and enjoyed by every one.

The clump of Matilija Poppies opposite the front porch, the Podocarpus Macrophylla on the front lawn, the long row of Creeping Junipers and trailing Cotoneaster along the front driveway, also the hedge of clear and bright yellow lantana, the large grape arbor so full of fruit, the beautiful marble fountain in the west garden and the many Eucalyptus ficifolias in bloom together with the long corridor from the house to the club room, its top so brilliant with Bougainvillea in full bloom and the fine old large trees about the place were all features not to be found elsewhere in San Diego. Every visitor was encouraged and stimulated for more and better garden work by that visit.

By K. O. Sessions

## SHOW CHAIRMEN

Dahlias, Sections A, C and E: Mr. S. B. Osborne, Phone Hillcrest 1550-J.

Zinnias, Classes 21-34: Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Gibbs, Phone Hillcrest 1550-J.

Asters, Classes 35-40: Mrs. Chas. Tracy, Phone Randolph 2764.

Annuals, Class 41: Mrs. John Clark, Phone Hillcrest 2492.

Perennials, Class 48: Mrs. John Clark, Phone Hillcrest 2492.

Baskets of Flowers, Class 42: Mrs. Fred Scripps and Mrs. L. P. Brothers, Phone Hillcrest 1442-R.

Dish, Vase or Bowl of Flowers, Class 43: Mrs. Fred Scripps and Mrs. L. P. Brothers, Phone Hillcrest 1442-R.

Japanese Arrangement in Vase, Bowl or Dish, Class 44: Miss Alice Klauber, Phone Main 2340.

Bulbous Flowers, Class 45: Mrs. R. C. Rutan, Phone Randolph 5184.

Marigolds, Classes 45 and 47: Mrs. R. C. Rutan, Phone Randolph 5184.

Gladioli, Class 49: Mrs. R. C. Rutan, Phone Randolph 5184.

Begonias, Classes 60-69: Mrs. John Burnham, Phone Bayview 0367.

Ferns, Classes 70-75: Mrs. John Burnham, Phone Bayview 0367.

Dining Tables, Class 81: Miss Alice Halliday, Phone Hillcrest 4041-W.

Flowering Vine, Class 77: Mr. Walter Herrill, Phone Bayview 0601-J.

Flowering Shrub, Class 78: Mr. Walter Merrill, Phone Bayview 0601-J.

Berried Shrubs, Class 79: Mr. Walter Merrill, Phone Bayview 0601-J.

Cacti, Succulents and Rock Garden Subjects, Class 118: Mr. Walter Merrill, Phone Bayview 0601-J.

Professionals, See Premium List: Mr. Walter Birch, Phone Main 0842.

Floor Plans and Judges: Mr. John Morley, Phone Main 0605.

Clerks: Mrs. Elsie Case, Phone Franklin 1502.

Gate Receipts: Mr. John Bakkers.

Nomenclature: Miss Mary Matthews, Phone Hillcrest 4710-W.

General Chairman: Mrs. M. A. Greer, Phone Hillcrest 1550-J.

## NOTICE OF AUGUST MEETING

The regular monthly meeting of the San Diego Floral Association will be held at the Floral Building, Balboa Park, on Tuesday evening, August 21.

Mr. Milton Sessions, who has just returned from abroad will talk on 'Plants and Gardens of the Mediterranean and of Spain'.

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# The Aug. and Sept. Gardens

## THE GARDEN

By Walter Birch

August and September are two of the great planting months of the year in the Southern California garden, being the planting time of many annuals and perennials for Winter and Spring blooming, including a long list of Bulbs.

Regarding the latter, flower lovers are beginning to realize more and more that, by a succession of plantings, at intervals of two or three weeks apart, they can have a succession of blooms, in many cases lasting from early winter until well on into summer. Take for instance Anemones and Ranunculus, which can be planted now with some success if you give them extra care during hot weather. They will bloom in approximately three months from time of planting, the ideal planting time being from middle of September, and on during winter up to the end of February. By planting during this period you can have blooms all through the winter and until the end of May. Did any of you see Mr. Woodward's Ranunculus and Anemones in bloom last Spring and early Summer? He had about seven acres of them in full bloom a short distance beyond Encinitas, and they were a wonderful sight. His Saint Brigid Anemones were huge, very double blooms in shades of blue, lavender and white, and truly a revelation in Anemone growing and his Ranunculus were equally fine.

In talking to him the other day about Anemone and Ranunculus growing, I found that he did not favor the usual method of soaking these bulbs for several hours in water before planting. In fact he said it was detrimental to the bulbs to soak them at all. Plant them two or three inches deep and give them much the same treatment and fertilizer that you give other plants.

Freeseas and Iris should be planted early in the Season for best results. The colored Freeseas which are being improved in size and color of blooms every year have won themselves a place in the garden. They and the Fischeri or Improved White Type are very pretty for borders or clumps in front of the taller growing plants. All Freeseas need some shade, plant about three inches deep and four to six inches apart.

The Spanish Iris which is a great favorite with the Florists coming in such pretty shades of Blue, Yellow, Orchid, etc., should be planted in a sunny location, also the larger Dutch Iris Imperator, Violet Blue chipped yellow.

Amaryllis and Watsonia should also go in early. The former although a large bulb should not be planted deep, the tip of the neck being even with the ground. In addition to the old White Watsonia you will find some very attractive colors amongst the hybrids, which are equally easy to grow.

For late Summer and Fall blooming set out some more Aster and Zinnia plants, Pentstemon, Petunias, Golden Glow, and Salvia, and plant seeds of Cineraria, Schizanthus, Nemesis, Pansies and Primula Malacoides. Snow Queen, a new imported English Primula, producing very large white flowers are very effective for decorative purposes.

Sweet Peas can also be planted now for early blooms, but you will have less tribulation with them if you plant later. Soil preparation in the average home garden is often a part of the program that is sadly neglected, but is nevertheless essential to success. It is fast approaching the time when we will want to make the most of the heat that is still left in the ground to give the many Annuals and Perennials that should be planted in the late summer and early fall, a good start before the ground becomes too cold to promote steady growth. All heavy manures should be applied and spaded into the soil a month or so in advance of planting. An addition of lime at the same time on heavy soil would be beneficial. Leave a rough surface for two or three weeks, and then after a thorough cultivation, work down to a fine surface for seeding and planting. So you see it is time to attend to the preparation of the soil now, if you want to give the seeds and plants the chance they ought to have.

Don't neglect the stimulating and deep watering of the more advanced growing plants at this time. A little Bone Meal or finely pulverised Sheep Manure applied at this time, the cutting off of seed pods and judicious pruning of plants, will help matters wonderfully and prolong the blooming season.

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# The California Garden

Editor  
R. R. McLean  
Associate Editors  
John Bakkers  
Alfred D. Robinson

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## The San Diego Floral Association

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### McKELVEY'S

Elite Printing Co.  851 2nd. St., San Diego

## CONSERVATION OF NATIVE PLANTS

By R. R. McLean  
Horticultural Commissioner of  
San Diego County

For KFI, August 15, 12:15 P. M.

The problem of conservation of our native resources as related to plants and plant products becomes more acute as the population increases, as easier means of access to mountains, valleys, and deserts become available, and as the use to which these resources are put becomes either specialized or general. Ten or fifteen years ago our native trees and smaller plants growing in out-of-the-way places were comparatively safe from spoilation because by reason of poor roads and lack of transportation, they were more or less inaccessible. Now, when the population in some sections has doubled and trebled and every family has one or more automobiles, and our back country roads, even to the high mountains and deserts, are highly improved, nothing in the way of plant life growing in such places is safe from the passing fancy

of the motorist. The southern counties have an additional and particular problem in that the craze for cactus gardens and other succulents now sweeping the eastern and middle western states threatens to deprive us, largely through the medium of commercial collectors, of some extremely rare and scientifically valuable species of these interesting plants. Illustrating the wide extent of the craze for cactus gardens, the speaker received a letter a few days ago from a woman in a small town in New Hampshire asking for names of local collectors to whom she could send for cactus plants, as she wanted to make a cactus garden.

Of the natural resources of California, none are more valuable from economic, scientific, and esthetic points of view than are our native trees, shrubs, and flowers growing along the roadsides, in the fields, on the hills and mountains, and in our deserts. In an endeavor to put a stop to, or at least check, much thoughtless or ruthless destruction and commercial exploitation of such plants and preserve them for the enjoyment and profit of the present generation and those that will follow, the State of California and a number of counties have moved to protect certain of them by statute and ordinance. The state itself specifically protects Toyon or Christmas red berry, and in addition has put into effect certain laws relating to the powers of County Foresters and Boards of Supervisors in connection with the protection, planting, maintenance, removal and change of trees, shrubs and other plants on public streets and property.

A number of counties, under authority granted by the legislature, have gone far ahead of the state in the matter of wild flower and native plant protection, which of course, is but another term for conservation. Probably due to local necessities and conditions, the southern counties have taken the lead in the number and scope of protective ordinances. Three of them, Riverside, San Bernardino and San Diego, it will be noted from the following summary, are protecting a relatively large and important list of plants.

Fresno County prohibits the mutilation, digging up, plucking or destruction of Yucca, Redbud, Slippery Elm and White Stem Lupine. Los Angeles County protects Yucca and Hollyberries, and Orange County prohibits the destruction of Yucca. Placer County protects Christmas trees (evergreens), and Tuolumne County also prohibits the cutting and theft on privately owned land of mountain evergreens or Christmas trees. Santa Cruz County goes a step further by forbidding the picking, mutilating, destruction, injury or removal of all shrubs, trees, and bushes on public highways. Tulare County protects Yucca plants, the redbud or Judas tree, the

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Slippery Elm and White Stem Lupine. San Francisco and San Mateo Counties through various ordinances endeavor to regulate the indiscriminate cutting of trees, shrubs, and flowers on public streets and lands. The United States Forest Reserves protect practically all evergreens in their jurisdiction, as well as other trees, shrubs, and wild flowers.

Riverside County prohibits the mutilation, or destruction of Mountain Dogwood, Smoke Tree, Indigo Bush, Lemon Lily, Desert Lily, Western Azalea and Yucca plants. San Bernardino County in an ordinance adopted last fall, protects Yucca, Dogwood, Snow plant, Tiger Lily, Lemon Lily, Western Azalea, California Holly, Maidenhair Fern, Sword Fern, and Giant Canyon Fern. San Diego County includes in its two protective ordinances a more varied list of native plants than does any other county, even extending official protection to many species of cactus. No cactus has yet been covered by any other county ordinance. The ordinances referred to were drafted and presented by the speaker, acting for himself, for the San Diego Floral Association, and for the San Diego Society of Natural History. The plants covered are, in a number of instances, rare and local, and much sought after by commercial collectors. Others are of comparatively limited distribution and of a limited seeding capacity. Provision is made in the ordinance for collection under permit for scientific or other legitimate purposes. The list of plants protected in San Diego County is as follows:

Strawberry Cactus, Fish-hook Cactus, Hedgehog Cactus, Barrel Cactus, Torch Cactus, Cholla and Beavertail Opuntia, three species of Agave, Smoke Tree, Indigo Bush, Desert Holly, Desert Ironwood, Desert Candlewood or Ocotillo, California Fan Palm, Tree Poppy, Matilija Poppy, Sea Dahlia, Western Azalea, Mountain Dogwood, Desert Lily, Lemon Lily, Chocolate Lily, Maidenhair Fern, Campo or Cardinal Pea, Scarlet Larkspur, and all species and varieties of Mariposa Tulips or Lilies.

There are many wild flowers the picking of which is not prohibited under any county ordinance and if ordinary good sense and judgment is used in gathering there should no occasion arise for their absolute protection. The public should learn to know what flowers to pick, or not to pick, and when and how to pick them.

Among the many practical suggestions concerning the picking of wild flowers, the fol-

lowing set compiled by Mrs. Mira G. Saunders of Pasadena, is perhaps the most concise and comprehensive. The speaker commends these suggestions to all lovers of wild plant life.

"Where there is one flower, leave it; where there are only a few, leave them; Nature needs their seeds for the next season.

"When picking flowers that grow from bulbs, such as lilies, brodiaeas, mariposa tulips, fairy lanterns, chocolate lilies (or mission bells); alliums, etc., pinch off or cut the flower-stalk above the ground; do not pull it out of the bulb, as this injures the bulb and may prevent the next season's bloom. Never disturb the leaves of bulbous plants until they are brown and dry, as the green leaves are needed to feed and nourish the bulb for the next season.

"Annuals renew themselves each season, so Nature needs that they scatter a multitude of their seeds; therefore be sure to leave plenty of each variety of annuals in any locality, such as California poppies, cream-cups, tidy-cups, owl's clover, popcorn flowers, gillias, baby-blue-eyes, etc.

"Perennials, such as lupines, wild pea, scarlet larkspur, blue larkspur, scarlet bugler, violet beard-tongue and Indian paint-brush, should never be pulled up by their roots, because they grow through the years from the same roots. They depend also upon their seeds for their continuance.

"Shrubby or woody plants, such as wild lilacs, sticky monkey-flower, manzanita, mountain mahogany, tree poppy, etc., when gathered should be clipped, as breaking the branches causes a wound which often results in disease to the plant.

"If flowers by the side of trails and highways are left untouched, those who follow us may enjoy them also.

"A few blossoms arranged in a vase are more beautiful than a mass of them. Let us use the same thoughtfulness and care for the flowers in Nature's wild garden as we would for the flowers in our own gardens."

#### NEW MEMBERS AND SUBSCRIBERS

Miss Leoti Howard, San Diego.  
Miss Rose M. Rainey, San Diego.  
Mrs. H. E. Cooper, San Diego.  
Mrs. David Rorick, Oceanside.  
Mrs. M. M. Oettl, Point Loma.  
Glenn A. Moore, Rancho Santa Fe.  
Mrs. M. Eckles, Lemon Grove.

## SAN DIEGO COUNTY WILD FLOWER AND PLANT ORDINANCE ADOPTED JULY 23, 1928

An ordinance of the County of San Diego, State of California, prohibiting the mutilation or destruction or collection or removal of plants or parts of plants of Strawberry Cactus, Fish-hook Cactus, Hedgehog Cactus, Barrel Cactus, Torch Cactus, Opuntia Sps., Agave Sps., Smoke Tree, Indigo Bush, Desert Holly, Desert Ironwood, Desert Candlewood, Tree Poppy, Matilija Poppy, Sea Dahlia, Western Azalea, Mountain Dogwood, Desert Lily, Lemon Lily, Maidenhair Fern, Campo or Cardinal Pea, Scarlet Larkspur and Mariposa Lilies.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of San Diego, State of California, do ordain as follows:

SEC. 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation, to mutilate or to destroy or to collect or to remove any Strawberry Cactus (*Mamillaria dioica*, *Mamillaria goodridgei*; Fish-hook Cactus (*Mamillaria grahami*, *Mamillaria tetrancistra*; Hedgehog Cactus (*Echinocactus viridescens*; Barrel Cactus (*Echinocactus cylindraceus*, *Ferocactus rostrii*; Torch Cactus (*Cereus emoryi*, *Cereus engelmanni*; Cholla and Beavertail Opuntia (*Opuntia bigelovii* and *Opuntia basilaris*; Maguey or Agave (*Agave shawii*, *Agave consociata*, *Agave deserti*; Smoke Tree (*Parosela spinosa*; Indigo Bush (*Parosela schottii*); Desert Holly (*Atriplex hymenelytra*); Desert Ironwood (*Olneya tesota*); Desert Candlewood or Ocotillo (*Fouquieria splendens*); California Fan Palm (*Washington filifera*); Tree Poppy (*Dendromecon rigidum*); Matilija Poppy (*Romneya coulteri*); Sea Dahlia (*Coreopsis maritima*); Western Azalea (*Rhododendron occidentale*); Mountain Dogwood (*Cornus nuttallii*); Desert Lily (*Hesperocallis undulata*); Lemon Lily (*Lilium parryi*); Chocolate Lily (*Fritillaria biflora*); Maidenhair Fern (*Adiantum capillus veneris*); Campo or Cardinal Pea (*Lathyrus splendens*); Scarlet Larkspur (*Delphinium cardinale*); or Mariposa Lilies (*Calochortus*—all species and varieties) or to pick or to cut any branches, fruits or blossoms therefrom, or to dig up or remove any underground parts thereof, whether growing on public or private land in the County of San Diego, without a permit issued by the Horticultural Commissioner of said county, or except in the case of private land, the owner gives his written consent thereto.

SEC. 2. Permits may be issued by the County Horticultural Commissioner to the duly accredited representatives of any public library, museum, herbarium, or educational institution, or to herbarium collectors, to take said plants or parts of plants for educational or scientific purposes.

SEC. 3. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$50.00 or by imprisonment in the county jail for a term not exceeding 30 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 4. It is hereby declared that the passage of this Ordinance is an emergency measure and is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety, and that this Ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after this date.

## AUGUST WEATHER IN SAN DIEGO

By Dean Blake

In San Diego, due to the temperature lag, midsummer is reached about the middle of August, when the highest mean temperature of the year is usually recorded. Still the weather is mild at all times, and hot, muggy thunderstorm days rarely obtain. A maximum temperature above 90 degrees has occurred but three times during this month since the records began, and days over 80 degrees are uncommon.

An occasional "Sonora" storm occurs in the mountains, accompanied by thunder and lightning, and heavy local rains at such times may be expected, but along the coast precipitation is registered so seldom that it may be regarded as an accident.

Cloudy mornings continue, but mid-day is usually bright and sunny, with brisk winds from off the ocean which temper the heat that should normally prevail at this latitude.

## JULY MEETING

The regular monthly meeting of the San Diego Floral Association was held Tuesday evening July 17th in the Floral Building.

Mrs. Greer called the meeting to order and made several announcements most important of which were the invitation to visit Mr. and Mrs. Robinson at Rosecroft on the first Tuesday in August, and the dates of the Fall Flower Show, August 18 and 19. The entertainment of the evening was then begun, Mr. J. W. Elliott's pictures of Gardens of Hawaii and Southern California were shown and in the absence of Mr. J. W. Elliott, Mr. Ben Elliott explained the pictures and commented briefly. After a most enjoyable half-hour, the meeting adjourned and the House Committee served delicious refreshments to all present.

W. SINCLAIR, Sec.



## SAVE CALIFORNIA'S PRICELESS HERITAGE BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE

The finest areas of ocean beach and of primeval forest; the outstanding examples of scenery for which the state is world-famous; historic landmarks and natural wonders that make up the charm and interest of California—all set aside as public playgrounds forever, in a great state-wide system of parks.

This will come about if on November 6th, 1928, the voters ratify the \$6,000,000 State Park Bond Issue unanimously passed by their representatives in the last Legislature, and approved by Governor C. C. Young.

This measure means that by investing six million dollars California can become the owner of twelve million dollars worth of park lands; for every dollar of state money spent for parks under the bond issue must be matched by another dollar from private gift or sources other than the State.

Already organizations like the Joint Parks Committee of Los Angeles, the Mt. San Jacinto Association and other organizations promoting beach, mountain and desert parks in Southern California, the Save-the-Redwoods League, the Calaveras Big Trees Association, the California Federation of Women's Clubs, the Point Lobos Association, and others being formed throughout the state, are raising private funds to match bond issue monies. Already close to \$1,500,000 has been pledged for this purpose. More private gifts, many of them from outside of California, may be expected if the bonds are approved by the voters on November 6th.

Unless the people of California act now, many of our priceless assets will be lost. The finest of our Southern beaches are being privately exploited and the public fenced out; the majestic forests along the Redwood Highway will be lumbered and disappear unless acquired for public enjoyment. These are but typical of the many areas which are essential as a playground for our people, and an attraction to millions of tourists—the means of bringing annually over \$150,000,000 in revenue to California. These parks will be a splendid investment for California's future. They will constantly increase in value, bringing greater and greater enjoyment to our citizens, and revenue to the State.

They can be saved by passing the State Park Bonds—to be matched on a 50-50 basis with outside gifts.

Vote yes on Number 4, November 6th.

**"State Parks for all of California."**

"He who loves a garden, keeps his Eden still."

## TWENTY LILIES AND THEIR PROPAGATION—NEW BULLETIN

Although it is intended primarily for market growers of lily bulbs, amateur lily growers will find suggestions of value in Circular 23-C, "A Score of Easily Propagated Lilies," by David Griffiths, just published by the United States Department of Agriculture. The author reports experimental work in lily propagation at the Arlington farm, near Washington, D. C., and at the Bellingham, Wash., garden.

Production of lilies from seed is not so difficult as has been generally supposed, Doctor Griffiths finds. "Usually," he says, "it has been thought necessary to start the seed with the extreme nicety of greenhouse or frame culture. There is probably nothing that has been done at the Bellingham garden that has created so much surprise among experienced visitors as the planting of seed of so many species of lilies in the open field. It is the logical thing to do in other climates if it is possible there to maintain moisture at the surface of the ground long enough to get the seed up. With an overhead sprinkling system, both Regal and Easter lily seed have been grown satisfactorily under open-field conditions at Arlington farm."

The 20 species of lilies on which Doctor Griffiths reports successful propagation and multiplication by the methods suggested are the Madonna, Nankeen, Easter, Regal, Umbellatum, Orange, Thunberg, Redstar, Tiger, Leopard, Humboldt, Turk's-cap, Columbia, Canada, Coral, Martagon, Hansom, and Speciosum.

After describing briefly the lily bulb and its variations, Doctor Griffiths says, "the ideal climate for the culture of the largest number of species is one having a uniformly low temperature and relatively high humidity. A maritime situation in any location has decided advantages in both equability of temperature and humidity.

"Lillies are not particularly exacting as to the types of soils in which they do best, except that they require a friable loam." An adequate supply of organic matter is also necessary, and preparation of the soil must be thorough. "The greater parts of the culture for any crop of lilies should take place before that crop is planted. Germinating weed seeds are killed with as little disturbance of the soil as possible, and after the plants are above ground the beds or rows are mulched. The best time to apply manure is on the preceeding crop.

Several methods of propagation and multiplication of lilies are possible, usually two or more desirable for each species. When grown from seed it is usually the third and for some species the fourth season before blossoms are

profuse. In the Madonna lily, seed production demands hand pollination and three years for production of commercial bulbs. Natural reproduction by the splitting up of the bulb, "serves admirably for any increase of stock desired by the householder, but the method is too slow for the commercial grower." Stems can be jerked out of the bulbs as soon as the flowers have faded and "heeled over" in the field with soil over the lower 12 to 15 inches to allow for development of "bulblets" at the axils of the leaves. Scales from the bulbs may be removed while the plants are in blossom, or as soon as the flowers have faded, and planted in dry soil or layered over winter for spring planting, a favored method for rapid reproduction.

Doctor Griffiths also discusses preparing stocks for planting, mulching, the time for propagation, handling the seeds and seedlings, and desirable packing and shipping methods. He reviews briefly the pests and diseases to which lilies are subject, but says "fungi and insects are likely to be blamed for much of the havoc wrought by high temperatures, bad soil conditions, exposure, abrasions and desiccation."

Circular 27-C, may be obtained by applying to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

#### READING THE TRAVEL DIARY OF THE GIANT REDWOODS

The trees marched. Their roots were anchored far down in the earth, through crevices in the solid rock foundations of the world, but they marched forward, slowly, steadily, relentlessly, like a mighty army. It was no afternoon jaunt, such as the march of Birnam Wood to Dunsinane, recorded by Shakespeare. There were centuries between steps as the trees crossed continents. When an ocean appeared in their way, they went around it. In this manner Frank Thone, in an article copyrighted by N. E. A. Magazine and Science Service, describes the journeys of the giant California redwoods, perhaps from Asia to America, perhaps from America to Asia. "A new chapter in the history of forest migrations has recently been written by Dr. Ralph W. Chaney, research associate of the Carnegie Institution of Washington," he says, continuing:

In the same parts of Asia where the expeditions of the American Museum of Natural History found their famed dinosaur eggs, he has found the stonewritten record of the trees and bushes through which these mighty beasts once went crashing.

And, strange to say, though the dinosaurs have long since vanished, and whole generations of other monsters have come and gone since then, the forests that grow in Northern California today are so much like those Manchurian forests of millions of years ago that only an expert professional botanist could tell them apart.

The record was plain and easy to read. It was indeed, in the form of a great stone book, with layers of shale for the pages, imprinted with the fossils themselves as the words. A veritable picture-writing, and a thousand times clearer, at that, than the man-made hieroglyphics of Egypt or early China.

"Here were the redwoods—" That was the record written largest on page after page, through stone volumes representing hundreds of millennia.

"Here also were alder, oak, maple, ferns," the record continued. But these later species were not written in so often. There were fewer of their fossil leaves and stems and fruits pressed out between the pages of shale.

The inference was easy enough. The more specimens there were of a given kind of fossil, the greater must have been the original mass of vegetation that bore that kind of leaf. Therefore, there must have been in Manchuria, two million years ago, a forest consisting predominantly of redwood trees, with maples and alders among their huge trunks, and oaks fringing the forest.

The ground, at least along the stream courses, and perhaps elsewhere also, was carpeted with ferns. If you go into the forest in the famous "redwood belt" of the coast of Northern California you will find exactly such a picture. And you will find it nowhere else on earth!

There are other writings on the multiplex pages of the ancient stone books which Dr. Chaney has read—corollary notes to his chapter on the march of the redwoods. For instance, there is a living species of hawthorn in northern China and Japan that has leaves like those of a long-extinct fossil species found in Oregon, and there is no living American hawthorn that shows a like relationship. One of the common elms now growing in northern China is much like a fossil elm from eastern Oregon, which has no near relatives, either living or fossil, in America. Science is cataloging this valuable information.

But to return to the redwoods, the writer continues. What was their line of march? Did they originate in the Old World and cross over to the New by way of the Bering Straits region, as the human race is assumed to have done? Or did they evolve first in America and

"go West" until they reached Asia? Mr. Thone asks these questions, and concludes:

A final answer can not be reached on the basis of the data at present in hand, and Dr. Chaney very wisely refrains from offering one.

If we look at a map showing the places where redwood fossils have been found, we see most of the spots on the North American continent. But that may mean nothing more than that North America has been more thoroughly combed over for fossils than the vast empty spaces of interior Asia. More Asiatic expeditions and more intensive work in other fields are needed before a conclusion can be reached in this absorbing problem.

There is a hint, on the distribution map of the finds of redwood fossils, of a possible third alternative. You will see these finds spotted away up in the Arctic; in Spitzbergen, on the west coast of Greenland, out on the waste tundras of northern Canada, and one find is far up among those desolate islands north of Baffin Land, where Peary used to go when he turned his face toward the then unconquered pole.

Geologists have good evidence that these icy lands once had temperate climates, with at times even subtropic conditions. May it not be that the nursery of the redwoods was in a lost polar paradise, now buried under the groaning glaciers of Greenland, or perhaps even sunk beneath the Arctic sea?

That question, fascinating as it is, must remain unanswered for the present, we are reminded as we read on:

Dr. Chaney has found other things written in his ancient books of stone, in these same picture-words made by falling leaves and twigs. The record gives to him who can read some idea of the climate enjoyed by the Manchuria of two million years ago. The redwoods whose fossils he has found there were like the California coast redwoods, rather than the "big trees" of the more inland mountains.

This present California coastal forest enjoys an equable climate, virtually without freezing temperatures, a rather humid atmosphere, and a rainfall of from forty to fifty inches, distributed fairly evenly throughout the year. This is a much milder climate than Manchuria has had during historic times, and probably than it has had since the Pleistocene, or glacial period.

Manchuria's climate resembles that of our own Middle West: cold winters, rather hot summers, a rainfall considerably less than that of the present redwood belt of California, and not so evenly distributed.

The country supports a rich growth of oaks, elms, maples and other trees, but nothing resembling the redwood forests.

It is not necessary to infer, however, that in the milder climate days when the redwoods grew there the climate was exactly like that of modern Northern California. Dr. Chaney points out that redwoods grow in the northern United States when transplanted, and that these ancient trees might have been willing to get along with a somewhat less humid climate. But there can be little doubt that when the Manchurian coal beds were being formed this ancient Asiatic land was at least a little more California-like than it is now.

As an interesting experiment, which will have to wait some years, perhaps even several centuries, for a complete answer, Dr. Chaney has planted near Pekin and also in the Altai mountains a quantity of seeds of both the coast and the "big tree" species of the redwood.

We may see the beginning of the answer, our great grandchildren will not further progress therein; no one knows how remote the human generation that will witness the death of these trees. As everyone knows, some of the "big trees" are older than Christendom.

—Literary Digest.

#### DESIRABLE PLANTS FOR SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

The French government loaned to the Boyce Thompson Arboretum of Superior, Arizona, Prof. Geo. Poirault, for a term of study and to assist with his great experience the work of this new arboretum. Prof. Poirault has been in charge of horticultural experimental work in the mildest sections of France and he wrote an article comparing the plant life of the Riviera with that of Arizona about the section of Phoenix, which was presented to the Arizona Horticultural convention in May, 1927. It was a very superior and able article. He listed many desirable plants that we have flourishing in and about San Diego, and also calls attention to some that are not so common, and it is this list that I will enumerate, hoping that more interest may be taken in their cultivation.

Doryanthes Palmeri—belongs to Amaryllis family, known as the "Glory of New Zealand," is a fine decorative plant that withstands dry conditions well. There are a few young plants

(Continued on Page 13)



# LATH HOUSE AND OTHER MATTERS

By Alfred D. Robinson

Frankly it is hard to concentrate on such things as Lathhouse matters for we are plunged once again in our national indecency, a presidential election, and we have the humiliating spectacle of decent men forgetting their decency and asking favors for themselves by abuse of others. Why cannot we have a law that all election propaganda must consist of the merit of our side without dwelling on the demerits of the other? Why don't we as voters ask candidates to confine their plea for our vote to themselves and their qualifications? It is a bit of comfort to remember that steady abuse of Wilson elected him in California and to the Presidency.

Should I apologize for such an opening? All right you have it.

Possibly some will remember my references to an old catalogue describing varieties of Rex Begonias published by a firm named Gause in Richmond, Indiana. and how vainly I had sought a copy. I had given up the search when a Department of the Agricultural end at Washington wrote for my lists, etc., saying that they filed a copy of all such that they could get as a reference library for florists. I sent the list and a request for my lost catalogue and I received in reply photographic copies of that portion of the very thing I wanted, which referred to Rex Begonias, as also another edition earlier or later. Through these I have renewed acquaintance with many of my favorites that I grew in San Francisco when California was young and long before Point Loma had been rescued and civilized? Many of these varieties were extremely handsome and individual but it would only be an aggravation to list the lost, however these pages may be considered to clear up some of our mixed up nomenclature.

This paragraph is interesting about the colored varieties most commonly known. "LOUIS CHRETIEN made a sensation among Begonia growers a few years ago (this is dated 1892). Then came LUCY CLOSSON, an improvement in the same line, and now we have LOUISE CLOSSON, the brightest colored Rex yet introduced." I accept this as definitely fixing these three, which I have named as given here. However the years have made Lucy Closson the most common as being the hardest, though I consider the original Chretien the best.

The next still popular one is ADRIEN SCHMITT thus described: "Has a plum-colored edge, and is not zoned. The color following the lines of the ribs is a soft velvety green, marbled in silver in seven rays from the center." That description still fits and I accept Adrien and drop the many aliases that have been used.

We now come to the sort for whose sake chiefly, I hunted this catalogue, QUEEN VICTORIA, she is described and pictured both, fitting like a glove my memory of the gracious lady as she grew for me in the long past years. Says this voice from the past, "Solid silvery leaf of crepe like texture, reddish veins, embroidered margin and fluted reddish edge." Every time I have sold the variety named as Queen Victoria for me by an expert I have felt like an impostor for this is a silver with smooth leaf, and center and edge closely stipuled, and quite distinct from the real Queen, though a beautiful plant which has proved a splendid seed parent.

I am still lovingly poring over these old records and may again refer to them but I realise few of my readers may have the same interest.

I read that Mr. Blake says that July was quite normal, but I have been unable to make my Begonias realize it, they persist in the delusion that it was cool and have been very deliberate. Here it is August and lots of tuberous not even budded, I think though the quality generally is very high, there have been remarkable specimens and some of the best blooms I have known. The seedlings have been hesitant, like Jim's diagnosis of Huck's father, sometimes they think they will grow and sometimes they think they won't. In June they were well up to average years but now they are still there but very little further and unless the season is long only a small percentage will bloom. I admit I am writing some of this in the hope that the weeks ahead will give me the Ha-Ha. I am placing some of the blame on the water from the sands of a dry river course, and I am pretty sure it is responsible for some sick looking Rexes. Almost every day visitors ask me to describe in a few words how to grow Rexes from seed and from leaf and I have to hang my head in shame and admit that I don't know, having only been trying for forty years and my experience has been so various and bewildering that I feel inclined to recommend a mechanical prayer wheel that will run with the wind.

In December I sold a well known nurseryman of this state some Rex seed, in the course of time he reported no germination and suggested that more seed might be in order, but I returned his money and planted the seed myself with the result of splendid germination, and I am beginning to believe that it is a poor bet to plant Rex seed before March. I am now putting all my seed under a small microscope and several tests seem to say that good seed is solid while the poor is transparent. Shape varies considerably, as does color from almost a yellow through browns to black.

I am still a bit odorous from spraying the whole lathhouse with Volck and Black Leaf 40 and now one can go through it without being tickled by spiders and snared in their webs. I could not see that they, the spiders, were doing much harm but their webs collected dead leaves and trash and certain of the human race have a perfect panic over spiders. These did not seem to be the red devils but were uncomfortably industrious. I shall repeat this spraying once or twice more this summer especially in the high places and where there is a growth over the roof as there are the dry places where the spider lays its eggs and any other trouble might make a start. More and more I become converted to NO growth over the roofs of our lathhouses. I have a barrel spray with a long pipe and another man to do the pumping—it is not very hard work.

Report on *Meconopsis Baileyi*, several small growths are up but they look as if they wish they had not, and two other experimenters, professional and amateur, who started ahead of my third effort says theirs came—and went. I spend some time that would be valuable in other directions in carrying the Mec seed box around under my arm trying to feel where is a favorable place and I have thought of “dowsing” to locate, only cannot decide whether to use a forked stick or an opium pipe, probably the latter would be the most useful if I smoked it. Perhaps my best thought so far is that I will plant some pansy seed.

I have just received by exchange a plant of *Diadema Erecta* and that makes three in that class, *Diadema*, this one and *Palmata*, there is another that used to be quite common christened *Clementina*, but what it may be called now is problematical. This last is a branching type with maple style of leaf quite elongated main color dark green splashed with silver stripes, though the general effect is dark and the leaves droop. I should be very glad to get a specimen. One generous hearted lady has recently sent me samples of several *Begonias* I did not have in my list but it turned out that she had not put

them there, I had. I adored the spirit however.

A recent visit from Mrs. Waite was very much appreciated and she identified a *Begonia* I have from Miss Sessions as one of her seedlings. It is a medium grower of the *Lucerne* group with spotted foliage, under color distinctly pinky as are the flowers, good bushy habit, she wishes this to be called *GE-NEVA* to preserve the *Lucerne* connection.

And now I must stop and try to get things a bit in order for the visit of the Floral Association.

## DESIRABLE PLANTS FOR SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

(Continued from Page 11)

already in cultivation here now. Desirable for large urns, for centers or corners, and well suited for the typical Spanish garden decoration. It is long of life and its flowers are a bright red.

*Hakes* in variety. we have the *latifolia* and *saligna* but not as common as the *suaveolens*, and they are so very excellent. Of *Banksias* we have practically none and they are fine ornamental trees and shrubs. *Mesenbryanthemums* are praised for their superior drought resistance and the large number of varieties that are so little known. The *caparis spinosa* shrub which produces the capers of trade. I do not know of a single plant in cultivation here. It is highly ornamental and its flowers very attractive and interesting. It would be useful in dry and rocky situations.

*Pittosporum procerum*, one of the tallest growers of this genus, bearing white and very fragrant flowers.

*Quillaja saponaria* is a fine tree, good specimens are flourishing on the Berkeley campus of the U. of C., and there are two plants alive on Soledad Terrace that prove their ability to withstand drought. It makes a handsome tree and would be desirable for street decoration, also for home grounds. Its bark is the Chilli Bark of the trade used for cloth cleansing.

*Pyrus triloba* from Syria, a marvelous tree with its white flowers in the spring and its fall fruit producing a fine jelly. It must be grafted upon apple stock and should make a desirable avenue tree, though its growth is rather slow.

He speaks of *Rosa Gigantea* with its white single blooms 10 inches in diameter.

Dr. Franceschi of Santa Barbara grew this rose and raised some very fine hybrids with it; and I had a strong plant in my nursery

but its blossoms were only 4 and 5 inches in diameter. Its growth was enormous and foliage of excellent quality and this plant should be tried again.

Baulinias should be more generally cultivated. Baulinias purpurea, the orchid tree, is in our park and in a few gardens. Baulinias caudicans has white flowers and makes quite a tree, best specimen here is in the garden of Mr. Wm. Clayton. A pink baulinia known as the St. Thomas tree is popular at Honolulu and one small plant has arrived here lately for trial, by the kindness of Lt. Com. A. D. Bernhard of Coronado.

Baulinia Galpini is a very superior ever-blooming shrub that is almost impossible to secure. It is in cultivation in Australia and listed in their nursery catalogues. I once saw a fine specimen at Altadena and Mr. Hugh Evans probably has a specimen in his Santa Monica gardens.

Sophora secundiflora is highly recommended for its violet colored and fragrant flowers, and its endurance of drought and cold. It is growing in Texas and Mexico.

Sophora Japonica will become a very large spreading tree. A fine specimen exists at North Pomona and a very old specimen was seen in the Kew Gardens and also in the Paris Botanical Gardens.

Sutherlandia frutescens from Cape (South Africa) with red flowers.

Tropaeolum pentaphyllum is the attractive climbing nasturtium I saw in England and also in Italy with small red star like flowers, and its roots are tuberous and is very interesting.

Choysia ternata he recommends and we have it, but its success depends on its culture here, not much watering.

His description of the cut flower and winter vegetable industry that has been developed entirely in the past 40 years in the Riviera section of Southern France, was very interesting and proves what we are beginning to realize in this coast section of San Diego County, cut flower and vegetable growing. The large trade in Europe in this line was the result of improved rapid transportation—and already carloads of vegetables and flowers travel eastward from Southern California from the late fall to late spring and possibly aviation will increase their culture with sale at more distant points.

In conclusion Prof. Poirault said his sojourn at the Arboretum would be one of the most charming remembrances of his life, with its opportunity for studious leisure.

K. O. SESSIONS.

# RAINFORD FLOWER SHOP



Cut Flowers  
Floral Designs

1115 Fourth Street

San Diego

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## COYOTILLO—STRANGE POISON PLANT OF TEXAS AND MEXICO

Coyotillo is one of the unusual plants of the United States. It grows along the Rio Grande in Texas and southward into Mexico. It is poisonous, but in an unusual manner. Animals eating it may show no effect for days or even weeks. Then a paralysis of the limbs develops, and, as a rule, grows worse until the animal dies a lingering death. Physiologists of the United States Department of Agriculture have studied the effects of the leaves, the fruit, and the seeds on sheep, cattle, goats, chickens, and guinea pigs to discover the amounts which would prove poisonous and to prepare the way for discovery of curative methods.

The first description of coyotillo was by Clavigero in 1789. He wrote: "There is a shrub in some places on the peninsula (Lower California) whose fruit is large as a vetch, round and black when ripe. The Indians refrain from eating it because they well know that it is very harmful; but sometimes the children



do not know it, or at least they fear nothing, so sometimes they eat it, led on by hunger or their desire. The effect, which does not take place for some days, remains in the meantime unnoticed; and afterward other accidents happen to them which finally end their lives."

"The striking thing about the plant," the experimenters say, "is that a considerable period ordinarily elapses between the feeding and the appearance of symptoms." In the case of one sheep the result of the feeding did not appear until the 48th day, although on the average the interval for sheep is a little more than 18 days. Chickens averaged more than 23 days between the last feeding and the development of symptoms. Recoveries from coyotillo poisoning are rare when the dose is sufficient to cause serious sickness, but the animals do not seem to suffer pain and their appetites are good. In the rare cases of recovery the period of convalescence was long.

### A HOME-MADE ROCK GARDEN

Special from Monitor Bureau

London.

Tucked away in a little village on the Yorkshire moors, seven hundred feet above sea level, a beautiful rock garden has been made out of what was once a waste piece of ground. Here a quantity of earth and rubbish had been tipped which had been dug out of the garden when a site was being prepared for enlarging the house. This piece of ground formed an untidy space between the house and the field, and lay at a much lower level than the rest of the garden. The problem was what to make of it. Then the idea occurred to make it into a rock garden. Five steps were accordingly cut to lead down into it and the paths were paved with crazy paving. The rock garden itself was made entirely of Yorkshire stone collected by the owners during their wanderings over the adjacent moors, and chosen for their color and shape.

Protected on one side by an old garden wall, on the other by flowering shrubs and small fir trees, the rock garden is a veritable sun-trap and the air in summer is laden with the scent of flowers and the hum of bees, laboring unceasingly to collect sweet honey from the flowers. Here one finds clumps of catmint, aubretias of every color, as well as every sort of heath, and white, yellow and orange shirley poppies.

The view from the garden is magnificent, stretching over Rowl Wood and Levisham Valley, Newton Dale, the Hole of Horcum, Saltersgate and Lockton Ghyll.

### A RENTER WHO PLANTED

Several weeks ago this column carried a plea for gardens to be made by those who are living in rented quarters. For the sheer joy of working among growing things, for the thrill of bringing about beauty where ugliness flourished, those who rent were enjoined to make a garden. From a renter in Texas has come the following letter:

One who read the article "Shall We Plant—If We Rent?" would like to tell her experience in planting on rented property, and the joy gained from the flowers raised.

There are so many flowers that reproduce themselves after the first planting. One spring this renter set out violets, cannas and daisies (all coming from a neighbor who was dividing her plants). The next spring there were roots and bulbs to give away.

That year she planted a package each of ragged robin, larkspur and snapdragon. Every spring since then these plants have come up in the flower beds and on the lawn.

Another year she planted yellow cosmos—now they are all over the yard. Zinnias, hollyhocks and chrysanthemums were planted. This year it has been necessary to pull out these plants as one does weeds.

It is so easy to have flowers at no cost, for every one who has a flower garden has volunteer seedlings to dispose of in the spring. Last spring a neighbor divided her lilac bush and had some pieces she could not use; this renter planted them in her back yard, now she has five nice lilac bushes that will blossom another year.

The driveway is bordered with iris, the roots of which were discarded from a neighbor's bed.

This renter has lived eight years in her present home, and by the back steps is a peach tree loaded with peaches. Seven years ago this tree grew from a seed that had been thrown down.

Landlords certainly appreciate tenants who beautify property.

From another city comes the story of a woman who lived in an apartment where there was no opportunity to have a garden. Being a flower lover she felt that she must find some way of having a garden and one day when she was out walking she discovered a strip of ground by the side of a garage but a short distance from where she lived. She asked permission from the owner to plant that bit of ground with the flowers that meant so much to her. Of course, permission was

happily given and she has developed a lovely garden there which is not only a great joy to her but a source of delight to the whole neighborhood.—Selected.

### INDIAN TELLS U. C. HOW TO STOP RAIN

When rain threatens to stop a proposed picnic or an important game of golf, it is a simple matter to drive the rain clouds away and assure oneself of good weather, according to information received by University of California anthropologists from an aged Akwa'ala Indian, who passed on his secret shortly before his recent death in Southern California.

The aged Indian stated that he had the power of preventing rain by singing, dancing, sweeping the air with a duster of feathers and blowing at the clouds with his breath, according to the published report just put out by the Department of Anthropology on the University Press.

Furthermore, the Indian, whose name was Jackrabbit, told how it is possible to gain the power of so doing, by drinking a concoction made from jimson-weed steadily for two days, until dreams come, and communication is established with supernatural beings. Jimson-weed is listed in medical dictionaries as *Datura stramonium*, a narcotic stimulant, whose seeds are hypnotic.

The secret of this method of rain prevention was obtained from Jackrabbit by Curator E. W. Gifford of the Museum of Anthropology and Professor R. H. Lowie of the Department of Anthropology of the University. A complete account of the method, together with other notes concerning the Akwa'ala Indians, has just been published in bulletin form by the University Press at Berkeley.

Jackrabbit explained to the University men that he obtained his power to stop or prevent rain at the same time that he received the power to cure arrow wounds. His story is as follows: "I wanted to be a doctor, too, so I took jimson-weed. Doctors do not take it (if) they get their power in dreams. But the others who want power take jimson-weed.

"I asked two other boys to drink with me, so there were three of us who took the drink together. One was my brother, the other my nephew. We three together made the drink. I drank the weed before, but the two others wanted to join me.

"I haven't heard anything about the origin of jimson-weed. It grows by itself, through the rain. There is plenty in our country. I know myself what kind of a plant it is and take it. For so many generations the story

went that by drinking jimson-weed I could see something.

"I drank it a little at a time for two days. Then I was as if drunk and did not know what I was doing. I went toward the east and stopped. "Coyote," a supernatural being, "came from the east. I stood there and looked at him. He came close to me, went around me once, and told me I would be an arrow-wound curer.

"Turkey Vulture then came to me. He said, 'I came here. I am already a witch to snakes. Snakes will not bite you. You can take a snake in your hand and it will not bite you.'"

At the same time, the supernatural Coyote, Jackrabbit said, gave him power to prevent rain. Curator Gifford and Professor Lowie witnessed a demonstration of Jackrabbit's rain prevention powers at a Cocopa camp near Somerton, Mexico. There was no rain after his ceremony, but residents of the district state that there is scarcely any rain at any time.

### CLARK GARDENS TO BE MOST BEAUTIFUL

At a cost exceeding \$400,000 the gardens surrounding the W. A. Clark, Jr., Library, recently deeded to the University of California, are to be improved, with the object of making them among the most beautiful in the United States. In providing this improvement, Clark is exercising the privilege he retained in presenting the library to the University of retaining a life interest in its beautification and expansion.

The improvement is already under way, with Mark Daniels, landscape architect, in charge. The gardens cover an entire block surrounding the library building, which is of Italian architecture.

"It will require three years to complete the gardens as they are planned," said Daniels in discussing the project. "There will be two sunken gardens and features of the landscaping will be three shrines, dedicated to Shelley, Keats and Goldsmith. A pavilion will overlook the main mall and another pavilion will grace a bathing and formal pool, 40 by 90 feet in dimensions.

"We have already transplanted four trees, each more than fifty years old. They are a redwood, sixty-four feet high, two incense cedars and one Atlantic Coast cedar.

"Surrounding the formal gardens will be informal walks, along which will be fountains and pools."



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